

## TWO TROPICAL BATS NEW TO THE FAUNA OF PANAMA.

While collecting embryological material in Panama during the winter and spring of 1932, Dr. Robert K. Enders procured about 150 mammals for the U. S. National Museum. Among these specimens are representatives of two South American bats that have not been previously recorded from Panama.

*Peropteryx kappleri* Peters. Seven specimens (5 ♀, 2 ♂) taken in caves near the mouth of the Rio del Puente, Canal Zone, June 29, 1932, agree in all essential characters with the series collected by Wirt Robinson at San Julian, Venezuela, in 1900 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 24, pp. 158-159, October 3, 1901). The forearms of the two males measure, respectively, 47 and 48 mm. In the five females the forearm averages 50.3 with extremes of 49 and 53. The corresponding measurements in some of the Venezuelan specimens are: 7 males, 47.8 (47-49); five females 49.8 (48-51).

Dr. Enders tells me that these bats, when disturbed, but before taking wing, opened their mouths and protruded their tongues, at the same time spreading their lips so as to display the conspicuously whitish inner labial surface. This habit was not noticed by Robinson.

*Phyllostomus discolor* (Wagner). Five males collected on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, April, 1932, fully agree with Dobson's account of this South American bat. They differ slightly but rather consistently from three topotypes of the Mexican *P. verrucosus* in their somewhat greater size (forearm 64 to 66 instead of 59 to 61; condylobasal length of skull 28.2 instead of 27 mm.), but in no other characters that I can discover. This animal can not be identified with either of the two species of "*Phyllostoma*" (*P. unicolor* and *P. minus*) described by LeConte, seventy-five years ago, "as coming from New Granada in Central America" (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1857, p. 174). Unless the types of these species are still in existence it will probably be impossible to identify either animal. The measurements (length 63, head 23, extent 274) of *P. minus* suggest a *Carollia*. Those of *P. unicolor* (length 135, head 35, extent 295) might apply to *Phyllostomus hastatus panamensis*, but the extent is scarcely half what it should be (660 in one of Dr. Enders' specimens), and the presence of "five blunt teeth on each side on the outer edge" of the horseshoe is a character that points to some other bat.

—Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.

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SOME NAMES APPLIED TO SEALS BY DYBOWSKI IN 1929.

In an article entitled "Zur Kenntnis der Sibirischen Seehunde" (Bull. Internat. Acad. Pol. Sci. Lett., Cl. Sci. Math. et Nat. Sér. B: Sci. Nat. (II), Année 1929, pp. 405-415, pls. 22-24, Cracovie, December, 1929), Professor B. Dybowski published twenty new names for seals. As some vague and rather misleading allusions to them have subsequently appeared in print it seems important to point out exactly what these names are. They may be listed as follows:

(a) FAMILY NAMES.

1. *Sibirico-bicuspidato-baicalopusidae*, p. 414.
2. *Europaeo-tricuspidato-caspiopusidae*, p. 414.

(b) GENERIC OR GROUP NAMES.

3. *Europäocaspiopusa*, p. 405.
4. *Europaeo-tricuspidato-caspiopusa*, p. 415.
5. *E[uropäo]saimopusa*, p. 405.
6. *E[uropäo]ladogopusa*, p. 405.
7. *E[uropäo]annellatopusa*, p. 405.
8. *Sibirico-baicalopusa*, p. 407.
9. *Baicalopusa*, p. 407.
10. *Sibirico-bicuspidato-baicalopusa*, p. 414.
11. *Sibirico-oronopusa*, p. 405.
12. *Oronopusa*, p. 405.
13. *C[aspiopusa]*, p. 414.

(c) SPECIFIC NAMES.

14. *Baicalopusa dorohostaiskii*, p. 414.
15. *Sibirico-bicuspidato-baicalopusa dorohostaiskii*, p. 414.
16. *Baicalopusa wereschtschagini*, p. 412.
17. *Sibirico-bicuspidato-baicalopusa wereschtschagini*, p. 415.
18. *C[aspiopusa] behningi*, p. 414.
19. *C[aspiopusa] kisielewitschi*, p. 414.
20. *C[aspiopusa] dierzawini*, p. 414.

All of the family and generic or group names (Nos. 1-13) are, according to commonly accepted standards of classification, synonyms, respectively, of *Phocidae* and of *Pusa* Scopoli 1777.

Of the specific names, four (Nos. 14-17) are applied to specimens of *Phoca sibirica* Gmelin that differ from each other in the form (V-shaped or U-shaped) of the anterior emargination of the nasal bones (plates 22-24). The three others (Nos. 18-20) are used to designate individuals of *Phoca caspica* Gmelin with similar inconsequential differences in the outline of the free nasal edge (not figured).

In elaborating his personal schemes of taxonomy and of nomenclature (the latter influenced, perhaps, by chemical terminology) Professor Dybowski has departed so radically from the practice of other zoologists that most of his recently proposed technical terms appear to lie beyond the scope of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. Moreover, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has formally declared (Opinion 105, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 73, no. 6, pp. 1-3, June 8, 1929), that the names applied by him, in 1926, to isopod crustaceans from Lake Baikal shall be disregarded. Hence there seems to be no reason to cite any of those that he has subsequently used for seals.

—Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.